THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 11, 1873.

Summary of State News.

MACON.

Captain A. O. Bacon has in his office an English will, which is supposed to be a fair sample of how some things are conducted in that country. The document is written on six sheets of parchment, each sheet about a yard square, and it is burdened with seals and ropes until the whole apparatus does not weigh much short of six pounds. The testament is one bequeathing property to the amount of one million of dollars. It was sent to Captain Bacon to be used by him in the settlement of a part of the estate which is located in this city.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

SAVANNAH.

Moses Sinquefield employs sixty hands in drying damaged cotton.——A shipment of between two and three thousand additional spindles and cards were shipped from Philadelphia a few days since for the further equipment of the Arkwright cotton factory.——A rock fish weighing 455 pounds was caught at Yellow Bluff, Florida—The Chatham Light Infantry, (colored,) number 120 members and have $3000 in the Treasury.—*Republican.*

Five thousand dollars reward is offered by the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia for the arrest of the defaulter Jones.——Mr. Slade and a friend of his bought a ticket in the State lottery, and were yesterday made happy on receipt of authentic intelligence that they had drawn a prize of $7,500.—*Advertiser.*

The Tybee telegraph line will be up in ten days.——The crew of the bark Oneco have been sent to the lock-up for mutiny.——At the drug store of Messrs. Fowks & Strong is on exhibition a beautiful pyramid of flowers wrought by the hands of a lady from fish scales and the parti-colored plumage of the birds of the tropics. Among the flowers so skillfully wrought and tastefully arranged are white jessamines, japonicas, variegated and carnation pinks, roses of all colors, white rosebuds and full blown white roses, delicate blue-bells, bachelors' buttons, coffee plants, creepers, evergreens, mosses and numerous other lovely specimens from the gardens of Flora, while the collection has been elegantly arranged in a silver basket, and a large crystal glass globe encloses the whole array of beauties. This rare and delicate work of art is from the hand of an American lady in Brazil, and perhaps unsurpassed by any similar specimen ever brought to the United States. The birds of South America were all made to contribute their rich plumage to it.—*Republican.*

ROME.

Chattooga county is in a prosperous condition, financially, and we will venture the assertion that no county of its population in the State, owes less money.——The wheat crop has seldom looked less promising at this season of the year than at present, yet with a favorable spring there may be a very fair crop made. On account of the rains all farm work is exceedingly backward.——Judge McCutchens of the Cherokee Circuit presided, and here as elsewhere, created most favorable impression as to his ability to discharge with impartiality, and in accordance with the laws, the important interest of his high office. We predict that he will soon rank among the very first Superior Court Judges of the State. He is eminently a good man and has all the qualifications requisite for the position.—*Courier.*

Judge Lamberth was severely dog bit, on Thursday, in the hand.——We have seen a novelty. A real, live, walking Brahma Bull, seven years old, twelve feet from tip to tip, a roan, grizzling coat of fine hair, a splendid head and fine symmetrical body. He was raised on the farm of Colonel Bonner in Gordon county, and is out of a full blood cow by an imported bull.—*Commercial.*

COLUMBUS.

This week considerable cotton has passed through from Vicksburg, Miss., en route to Savannah. A good deal came also from Mobile and New Orleans. The Central railroad offers the quickest, best and more reliable route to New York, as shippers have discovered.——Columbus factories have consumed 4,500 bales. If sold from the warehouse the cost would have been $365,000 made up into yarn and cloth, it brings $1,200,000.—The Mobile and Girard Railroad has brought to Columbus en route for Savannah and New York 2,790 bales of cotton, besides the 16,878 bales it has sent to our warehouses, making the total to the present date 19,668.——The North and South railroad has settled all its indebtedness to Grant Alexander & Co. Work will be resumed in April.——Columbus real estate owners think they are heavily taxed when they have to pay two per cent.——There is a current report that several Northern gentlemen have offered Col. J. L. Mustian, of this city, the proprietor, $75,000 for this property. It is stated that if they purchase they will construct a tramway to the North and South Railroad, nine miles distant.—*Sun.*

The revival at the Baptist Church continues with unabated interest. Some forty persons have joined the church up to this time ——thirty by experience and the balance by letter.——The Southwestern Railroad has brought in the present season 2,333 bales of cotton, more than double the amount of last year's receipts.—*Enquirer.*

THOMASTON.

Plum and peach trees are blooming very slowly.——Thomaston sits easy since she has a chair factory.——Mrs. Thomas Richardson is dead.——On Saturday night last Mr. McCard, a citizen of this county, froze to death while going from Thomaston home. He had been in town during the day and was in good health and good spirits, but bad spirits got into him before leaving.—*Herald.*

AUGUSTA.

The work of enlarging the Augusta Canal is progressing favorably. It will be, when completed, one of the best, if not the best, streams in the United States for the location of manufactories. The water is immense, almost inexhaustible. The canal will be one hundred and fifty feet wide, considerably wider, we believe, than any other canal in America.——The congregation of the Christian Church will erect a handsome new edifice on Broad street.——An English Lutheran Church is to built.—*Constitutionalist.*

WASHINGTON.

The total aggregate of tax paid by Wilkes county for 1872, including wild lands, polls, professions, etc., amounts to $19,598 79 6.—*Gazette.*

BLAKELEY.

Cattle are dying from some fatal disease prevailing among them.—Mr. Sloder was shot by Charles Johnson receiving eleven buckshot in his legs. They were working on the extension of the Southwestern Railroad. Johnson was arrested and bailed.—*News.*

WAYNESBORO.

A Lodge of Good Templars has been organized, with E. F. Lawson as Worthy Chief.——Mumps, measles and robins numerous.—*Exposition.*

CUTHBERT.

Corn planting in the country and bird shooting in the city popular amusements.——Mrs. Caroline Shaw died of appoplexy.——W. Harden dead.——No sickness in the Andrew Female College.—*Appeal.*

ATHENS.

A large red fox was seen in a half mile of Athens last week.——From what we can learn many parties are making a desperate fight with the authorities at Washington for appointment of Postmaster at this place.——On Tuesday night last the inmates of the haunted rooms were kept awake during the entire night by the sound of falling and rolling pieces of wood, apparently, by sound, as heavy as fence rails, though nothing to be seen. The gentleman who occupies those rooms informs us that the eight day clock in his room continues to run and keep correct time at night; and he further states that he has not wound the clock up in the past six weeks.——We were pained to learn the death of Rev. Jack Oliver, of Banks county, which occurred last Sunday morning. Mr. Oliver was for many years a citizen of Elbert county, where he was much respected for his many good qualities.—*Northeast Georgian.*

CARROLTON.

We regret to announce the death of Wm. Brooks, aged 74 years. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn their loss.——Leon Mandeville showed us on yesterday a gourd eighteen inches in diameter, fifty-six inches in circumference and eleven inches high, and holds fifty-two and a half pounds of shelled corn. It was raised by Jack Garrison, a freedman of that district.——Mr. Wesley White, an old citizen of this county, being above 60 years of age, living in the neighborhood of Whitesburg, we learn, was hugely pleased with the iron horse, and so excited throughout his ride, that he could hardly keep his seat. In connection with the above we also learn that there is an old gentleman 62 years of age, not far from Whitesburg, who has never seen the cars.—*Times.*

Personal.

A few evenings since there was given at Delmonico's by an opulent gentleman of New York city a dinner which for originality of design, magnificence of accessories, and perfection of execution has never been approached on this continent, and probably not been equalled in modern times in the other hemisphere. The table was some sixty feet long by about twenty feet broad. In the centre was an oblong basin some sixteen feet long, eight feet wide and two feet deep, filled with water, the base banked with flowers. Rising above and covering this at the height of twelve feet was a delicate wire screen supported by posts garlanded with flowers, the posts crowned by bird-cages filled with songsters. On this fairy little lake swam two splendid swans, loaned to Mr. L. Delmonico for the occasion by the Brooklyn Park Commissioners, and the mammoth-like birds glided as quietly and gracefully upon the miniature ocean as if in their wider and more accustomed sphere at home. At each end of this fairy expanse were two golden fountains five feet high, whence cherubic figures raised from their heads tiny jets of spray. Flanking these on either side were stately golden candelabra radiant with lights, and at frequent intervals along the table were placed many-lighted candelabra of silver. The extreme ends of the table were banked with huge mounds of flowers, the rarest and costliest, each fragrant hillock measuring ten feet long, five feet wide, and three feet high. The margin of the table, in front of the seats and places of the guests, was composed of a border of choice flowers, coming to a semi-circle in front of each plate. Lack of space precludes further detail of numberless other dainty bits of ornamentation that imparted brilliancy to the general effect. Add to this fairy creation a procession of viands the variety of which was extraordinary, the crockery perfection, wines of rarest vintage and most delicate bouquet, music which vied with that at the opera, and our readers can form a glimmering idea of what this banquet was for four-and-seventy people—a banquet which, as regards regal splendor, artistic effects, and culinary execution, may be placed among the highest triumps of ga tronomic art. (Cost, $12,000.)

Don Alfonso de Bourbon, who has taken command of the Carlists forces in Spain, is twenty-three years of age. His first military experience was gained in the Papal service in the Pontifical Zouaves. He married, in 1871, the daughter of Don Miguel, Princess Maria Isabella of Bourbon and Braganza.

Mrs. Crittenden, who died recently in Albany, was the widow of the late United States Attorney-General Crittenden. She had been thrice married—first, in 1823, to Dr. Wilcox, of Missouri; second, in 1833, to General Ashly, member of Congress from Missouri; and third, in 1858, to Mr. Crittenden. As eminent as she was for personal attractions and mental endowments, her exquisite tact and kindness of heart endeared her to all who came near her. She was never known to speak unkindly to or of any person. During the early period of the war her signal discretion, excellent judgment, and kind motives made her the ornament, as she was the pride, of Mr. Crittenden's public career during the most anxious and responsible period of his long public life.

The Duke d'Aumale is reputed to be engaged to the Duchess de Luynes, the widow of a duke who fell in the Franco-German war.

Mrs. Annie Savery, of Des Moines, Iowa, is an applicant for the office of Consul at Havre, now filled by General Glasgow. A summer-Savery place for a lady.

The orginal Ravel family—Gabriel, Antoine, Francois, Jerome and Angeline—are all alive and in good health, though the youngest of them is over sixty.

Concerning Miss Rosa Benson, of Ohio, the Gazette de Teatri, of Milan, has the following pleasant words: "Rosa Benson is the name of a young *debutante* who came to us from America to study singing in Milan under Professor Sangiovanni, who has no need of praise from us, so well is he known to be one of the few masters of unsurpassed reputation. Miss Benson will make her first appearance at Lorco, Italy, in the opera La Sonnambula, and there is no doubt but that she will have such success as her merits deserve, and of merits she has many. Beautiful in person, a lovely blonde, with a sympathetic voice, fine education, intelligence, she has everything to arrive at that goal to which all aspire and few attain."

The respective ages of the most noted of the English peers who have died during the year past are thus stated: Earl of Lonsdale, 84 years; Viscount Boyne, 75; Lord Inchiquin, 73; the Duke of Leeds, 70; the Earl of Clancarty, 68; Lord Dalling and Bulwer, 68; the Marquis of Londonderry, 67; Lord Southampton, 67; the Duke of Bedford, 63; the Earl of Moray, 62; Lord Harris, 62; Lord Audley, 55; Lord Gifford, 53; the Earl of Carysfort, 47; Lord Hastings, 47; and the Marquis of Camden, 31 years.

The widow of Marshal De Lauriston died recently in Paris at the age of one hundred. Madame Sochet, who is still living, and Madame De Lauriston were the last merechales of the first empire.

Pliny was something of a fashion reporter in his day. He says, "I have myself seen Julia Paulina, once the wife of the Emperor Caius, though it was on no great occasion, nor she in her full-dress ceremony, but at an ordinary wedding dinner, and have seen her entirely covered with emeralds and pearls, strung alternately, glittering all over her head, hair, bandeau, ears, neck, and figures, the value of all which put together amounted to the sum of $40,000,000 sesterces" ($2,000,000.)

Professor Agassiz having stated that Niagara would run dry in about nineteen centuries, the hackmen at the Falls have just had a meeting on the subject, and resolved on an immediate advance in fairs.

Senator Trumbull resumes the practice of law after March 4. He has been eighteen years in the Senate, and most of that time on the Judiciary Committee.

Story's Beethoven.

Story has just completed his small statue of Beethoven. The power, simplicity, and grandeur of this little statue are remarkable. The great composer stands dressed in a simple dressing-gown, his his arms folded, and is in deep meditation. It is so simple, so natural! The lines of the drapery, the pose of the body, the expression of the head and face, the calm folding of the arms, are each and all full of concentration and artistic feeling. The whole conception makes you see that the great composer is listening to that within which is much more profound, much richer than all his poor ears lost of earthly hearing. The life-sized bust of Beethoven, which Story modeled last spring, is perfect in marble. Never did our great sculptor do a more masterly piece of work than this face and head.

The fond or study was a mask from life, which he owns. The face is tingling with vitality. There is deafness in the expression, but an inner life is also disclosed. The features, muscles, nerves seem quivering with deep emotion. There is suffering expressed, but nothing humiliating. The lion mane of hair turns back from the noble brow, and gives elevation to the solemn agitation of the face. There is not a spot on the face that is not full of the cunningest modeling; and the deep tragedy of feeling the great head artist suffered seems to course like a troubled torrent over the surface of the marble. You feel awed as you look at it.—*Letter from Rome.*

FIGHTING THE SNOW.

Thrilling Scenes on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Plowing Through the Cuts.

(Brainerd correspondence of Minneapolis Tribune.)

Tuesday afternoon last in Brainerd was a warm, beautiful day, inviting in the extreme in this latitude at this season of the year, and the denizens of the City of Pines were luxuriating in and appreciating the really enjoyable day.

The dense pine forests surrounding the city exclude the wind entirely, and while we were enjoying with zest the change in the temperature of the day, the people from out in the open country west of here were being visited with one of those tornado-like winds so frequent on the plains of the far west, accompanied with falling snow. It was the everlasting report from the front on such occasions: "Wind howling, fierce snow storm, drifting badly, cuts filled and filling up, trains cannot move," etc.

From certain movements near the depot, I "guessed" the trouble, and made my way toward that quarter, and soon ascertained that I had judged aright. Arriving at the depot, I found the two "work cars" of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company being prepared for a trip west and a fight with the elements. These work cars are models in their way, and a brief description of them will be of interest to many. Both are of the same size as a coach car, having underneath the floor large tool boxes built, access to which is gained from the outside. One of them is fitted up after the manner of a Pullman sleeping coach, finished much plainer, of course, having lower and upper berths running the whole length of the car, each berth being provided with mattrasses and a good supply of blankets. The other car is used as a dining car, having a kitchen partitioned off, also a small room with two berths within it. In the dining car stationed two tables, one on which on one side of the car, are three upper berths, for the use of the officers of the road, and conductors. These cars are complete in every particular, built strong and warm, providing warm, comfortable sleeping and eating quarters for officers and men, a great improvement over the trials and exposures of last winter, as experienced in snow-bucking.

Through the courtesy of Superintendent Hobart, I was tendered the hospitalities of the trip, which I accepted with pleasure. Getting aboard the train I found Superintendent Hobart, Roadmaster E. W. Weep, the champion tracklayer of the world, as the record shows, a thorough-going railroad man in every particular, on board the train, which was under the charge of Conductor Sargent, one of those "broad" gauge sort of men a railway traveler likes to meet.

Soon snow-plow engine No. 33, with engine No. 23 attached as "pusher," handled by two as brave engineers as ever pulled a throttle were coupled on to our work cars, and away we went. Rattling along rapidly, ere long we were "out of the wilderness" and in more open country, where we soon discovered a severe change in the atmosphere. No snow of any amount was met with for the first sixty miles, at which distance we reached Frazee's mills at about dark. After some telegraphing ascertaining the situation west, Superintendent Hobart deemed it best to go no farther that night, give the men a night's rest, and start at daybreak in the morning.

So we all partook of a hearty meal that would do credit to many hotels of the country, had a social smoke, and retired to our berths. After a night of refreshing sleep, we were awakened at an early morn, ate breakfast, and then again away went. From this point to Oak Lake no trouble was found, but at the first "cut" west of Oak Lake the real work commenced. As I before said, the train was made up in three sections, the snow-plow with "pusher" attached, comprising the first section. An engine hauling a "war car," in which were forty strong, sturdy men, armed with shovels, styled the "shovel brigade," being the second section, and the work cars making the third section. In this order the trains proceeded. As I have before said, the first "stop" we had was in a cut west of Oak Lake. Into this cut the snow-plow plunged at the rate of 25 or 40 miles per hour. On they went, out of sight in a moment; then came to our ears one whistle, indicating "stuck." Then came in the system of the officers of the road. The working trains containing the men were run rapidly toward the submerged snow-plow, and in an incredibly short space of time 40 men were clearing the track. Like moles in the ground they dug from under and around the two engines the hard packed snow, very soon relieving them, when they backed up, took another "run" at the cut and through it. Out on the open track again they sped onward like the wind till they again met a like invitation to "take a run", followed by the other trains as before.

It was my good fortune to sit in the cap of the snow-plow, behind Mike Grace, traveling engineer of the road, a small built, unostentatious man, such as no one would suppose, from his appearance, was holding such an important position; but he soon showed, however, in whom the company have every confidence. Sitting there quietly looking ahead, saying but little, we soon came in sight of a cut that looked like business. Nearer and nearer we approach it; "toot, toot," from the engine ahead, signifying more speed; "toot, toot," from the rear engine, and then "wide open" they were thrown; a quiet voice, coming from Grace, says: "Give it to her, Aleck," addressing the engineer. Give it to her it was, forty miles or more, into the "jaws of hell," as it were, into the hard-packed snow, whose heart the snow plow was penetrating and scattering to the four winds of heaven, its particles enveloping us to the conclusion of any sight whatever of surrounding objects; into the cab, the fine, flour-like, snowy particles came in such quantities as to blind us and create a sort of confusion for the time being. It is a fight of man against nature, a struggle of art, of invention, of pluck, energy, and nerve; for it requires great nerve and pluck, to sit there, on those engines, as they plunge into—what? None can tell. It seems like braving death. Ahead nothing can be seen, nothing is known. Blindfolded, as it were, on we go, struggling like demons, those two engines seem. A little clearing, Grace says, "Mind the rough track, Aleck." Quickly "Aleck" acts. Again, "Whistle him down," says Grace. Toot! goes No. 10, and toot, responds No. 23. Again speaks that quiet voice, "Give her the goose, Aleck." Two whistles again, a response, and on we fly, through this cut, on a short distance and into another we go, for we are in the rolling country now, where the cuts are frequent, and where the wind had done its worst. Into, through, and out of another cut we go. Grace opens a side window, looks ahead, and sees a long, deep cut that looks like an ugly customer. Grace warms up a little, slides the window to its place, and says: "Now for it, Aleck. Give it to her" and on we bow our heads, and with heart-burns await the shock. Sure enough Grace's opinion was correct. An ugly customer it was, into it a hundred feet we went, striking the edge of the snow bank at an extremely rapid pace, we penetrated a hundred feet, and then stopped dead, completely buried in snow. We could feel a trembling of the iron monsters as they met the stubborn resistance opposing their seemingly irresistible headway, but it was all. Not a word was spoken, and the snow cleared away; then we looked upon each other and smiled at each other's appearance; not a vestige of clothing could be seen. We were, in reality, men clothed in snow. With a quiet smile Grace remarked, "that was a good run, Aleck." Very soon the working sections were upon us, and the same scene was enacted as before described. The "digging out" process soon released the snow-bound, and all day long train after train, followed in

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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DEFIES REPUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer is indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1873.

The Vote on the Salary Increase.

On the roll call of members of the House on the vote to agree to the conference report of the legislative appropriation bill, the increase of salaries being the test question, the yeas were 103, nays 84. Of the yeas 49 were Republicans and 54 Democrats and Liberal Republicans. Of the 49 Republican yeas 18 were Southern members. Of the 103 yeas 62 were outgoing members—that is to say, not elected to the 43d Congress.

Missing Relic Recovered.

Soon after the Revolution the Common Council of New York city received a letter from General Washington, congratulating the people on their patriotism, and predicting a glorious commercial future for the metropolis. The communication was stolen from the municipal archives by a dishonest antiquary, who subsequently had it offered for sale at an auction of rare manuscripts. The gem brought $2,500 Mayor Hall took steps to recovered it, and after a weary suit it was restored, the costs amounting to nearly $1,000. The Aldermen voted to depost the letter with the New York Historical society.

Postmaster General Creswell—Southern Delegation Snubbed.

For the last three months the Radical Southern Representatives in Congress were quietly at work forming combinations to secure the removal of Creswell from the Cabinet, and the appointment in his place of ex-Senator Pool, of North Carolina. They had drawn up a formidable petition, which was numerously signed, wherein they set forth that while they had no complaint to make against the official conduct of Mr. Creswell, yet he did not represent the South. The Southern Representatives had contributed so largely to the re-election of Grant that they deserved some distinct recognition; all the debt due them might be repaid by the appointment of Senator Pool, who was not only a staunch Republican, but a native of North Carolina. Armed with this document, a few of them called upon the President, and were rather chagrined at being informed that no changes in the Cabinet were contemplated, and that Mr. Creswell had not intimated a wish to retire. Since their discomfiture the Southerners have tried to keep the matter quiet.

The Land of the Bible.

The Oriental Topographical Corps are moving. An expedition will start from New York for the Holy Land within two weeks, accompanied by an expert photographer—probably, Mr. Bierstadt. The objects of this organization embrace the topography, archæology, geology, natural history and physical geography of the valleys of the Nile, Tigris and Euphrates, of Arabia, Asia Minor and the far East. A vast store of matter, bearing on these subjects, has been collected by the society; and it is confidently believed that the expedition about to start, with the aid of a good photographer, will be able to settle very many important questions that have arisen.

It is a singular fact that all of the more important modern explorations in the Holy Land, proceeded from this country. Very few of the Bible sites were identified, except by inaccurate tradition, before Dr. Edward Robinson's visit in 1838. Dr. R. devoted twenty years to the work, and assisted by Ritter, the great German geographer, constructed some maps that were based on known facts.

It is a still more singular fact that no traveler in ancient or modern days ever followed the valley of the Jordon from the Sea of Galilee to the Sea of Sodom.' The services of Lieutenant Lynch, of the American Navy, in this respect, will be remembered. He transferred his boats from the Mediterrean to the Dead Sea, and thence ascended the River Jordon. As a bird flies, the Dead Sea is about fifty miles from the coast, and yet lies 1,300 feet below the tide. The Lake of Genesaret is distant only 60 miles from the Dead Sea, but is 1,000 feet higher—a strange fact that Lieutenant Lynch explained in the crooked windings, cataracts and falls of the River.

American enterprise has solved a great many questions of deep interest to all Christian peoples; and it is hoped that the new expedition will be able to gather information that will go far towards solving the remaining mysteries of the Holy Land. Such an undertaking speaks well for the age, and we wish it God-speed.

Seventy Millions of Dollars a Year for Finery.

From the official tables of the French Government it appears that the exports of articles of luxury from the various French districts to the United States, are rapidly increasing. The number of invoices at Paris exceeds 90,000 per annum, and the business done in 1873 surpasses any preceding year. We send seventy millions of dollars annually as an American tribute to French taste. We pay Paris alone for artificial flowers, $1,393,490; for hats, $1,533,089; for laces, $1,081,395; for "miscellaneous" dry goods, $9,316,063; for shawls, $1,735,708; for perfumery, $674,803. In 1872 we paid Lyons and St. Etienne $16,860,485, chiefly for silk and velvet dress goods. St. Etienne also drew on us for $2,193,344 to pay for a lot of silk and velvet ribbons that were absolutely necessary to prolong our existence through 1873. We consumed $700,000 of French sardines. The factory of kid gloves are stationery on account of the increased price of the raw material, which compels us to go to Italy and Germany, where lower-priced artices are manufactured. Paris taxed us last year $1,263,430 for bronzes and works of art; but the unkindest cut of all is the item at the foot of this grand schedule of extravagance—"miscellaneous, $3,209,430." This is too much for miscellaneous after such an exhibit. It is three times the current expenses of the State of Georgia.

The whole showing is very creditable to French taste and ingenuity; but it means headaches and sleepless nights for many an honest citizen of the Great Republic. The bill has got to be paid; and the fair butterflies of fashion do not stop to consider that it must be wrested from the soil—that their grand toilets cost so many bales of cotton, or so many bushels of wheat, or barrels of pork. The year's toll of a Western farmer is sunk at the ball in an elegant party dress!

GEN. B. FORREST PRESIDENT OF THE SELMA ROAD.—Memphis, March 7.—The directors of the Memphis and Selma Railroad elected General N. B. Forrest, President; Samuel Tate, Vice-President, and H. D. Bulkley, Treasurer.

The New Senate.

In connection with the assembling of the senate of the Forty-third Congress the following complete list of the members of that body, together with the date of entrance and expiration of their respective terms, will be found interesting:

STATES.			NAMES.	
Alabama	1871	1877	Geo. Goldthwaite	Dem.
Arkansas	1871	1877	Wm. M. Spencer	Dem.
California	1869	1875	Powell Clayton	Rep.
Connecticut	1869	1875	H. B. Dorsey	Rep.
Delaware	1871	1877	Thos. F. Bayard	Dem.
Florida	1868	1875	Abijah Gilbert	Rep.
Georgia	1871	1877	J. L. Converse	Rep.
Illinois	1871	1877	Thos M. Norwood	Dem.
Indiana	1869	1875	John P. Comer	Dem.
Iowa	1867	1873	John A. Logan	Rep.
Kansas	1871	1877	Richd J. Oglesby	Rep.
Kentucky	1871	1877	Daniel D. Pratt	Rep.
Louisiana	1868	1875	Oliver P. Morton	Rep.
Maine	1869	1875	Thos. W. Wright	Rep.
Massachusetts	1871	1877	Wm. B. Allison	Rep.
Maryland	1869	1875	Alex. Caldwell	Rep.
Michigan	1871	1877	John J. Ingalls	Rep.
Minnesota	1871	1877	Jno. W. Stevenson	Dem.
Mississippi	1870	1875	Thos C. McCreery	Dem.
Missouri	1870	1875	J. Rodman Wash	Rep.
Nebraska	1871	1877	*T. B. Fitzpatrick	Rep.
Nevada	1873	1879	Hannibal Hamlin	Rep.
New Hampshire	1871	1877	Aaron H. Cragin	Rep.
New Jersey	1871	1877	Alex. G. Cattell	Rep.
New York	1869	1875	Chas. Sumner	L. Rep.
North Carolina	1872	1877	Not yet filled	Rep.
Ohio	1871	1877	Thos. A. Hendricks	Dem.
Oregon	1873	1879	Geo. H. Williams	Rep.
Pennsylvania	1869	1875	Simon Cameron	Rep.
Rhode Island	1863	1875	Wm. Sprague	Rep.
South Car. Hss.	1871	1877	Thos. J. Robertson	Rep.
Tennessee	1869	1875	Wm. G. Brownlow	Rep.
Texas	1870	1875	Jos. W. Flannagan	Rep.
Vermont	1872	1877	Geo. F. Edmunds	Rep.
Virginia	1870	1875	John F. Lewis	Rep.
West Virginia	1870	1877	Jno. W. Johnston	Dem.
Wisconsin	1869	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	Rep.
	1871	1877	Henry G. Davis	Dem.
	1869	1875	Mat. H. Carpenter	Rep.
	1861	1873	Timothy O. Howe	Rep.

*Seats contested.

Streak of Chain-Lightning from James Brooks.

Two Vice Presidents More Guilty than He.

Gen Banks a Chevalier d'Industrie

JAMES BROOKS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Hon. James Brooks has prepared the following address to his constituents:

Enemies have taken advantage of my physical prostration to offer up Oakes Ames and myself as a sacrifice to a public clamor in which two Vice Presidents of the United States, several members of the Senate and eight other members of the House were more involved than myself. The sacrifice of a Democrat was deemed indispensable to offset if not to protect them and hence early in December a committee was organized seemingly on purpose to bring in my name with theirs, so as to make me responsible for a hundred and fifty shares of stock of Credit Mobilier owned by C. H. Neilson. The certificates of this stock were notoriously in full possession of Neilson as long ago as December 12, 1867. See evidence page 59. But of these certificates the committee in January, 1873 chose to make me owner upon the pretence that he being my son-in-law was only the apparent owner. The committee was thus organized I say, for there were put upon it such men as General Banks, a "chevalier d'industrie" for years, living in "Chateaux en Espagne," because of his known hostility to Ames who, when asked, refused to subscribe with certain rich Bostonians to free his Waltham house from a heavy mortgage; and Merrick, of Maryland, an ex-Rebel, Judge of this district at the opening of the civil war, whose court Congress had to extirpate to be rid of him, and who, therefore, sore and sour, now more than ever hates the whole human race because of the defeat of his aspirations to re-elections to Congress; with Niblack, a very, very small man, in the plastic fingers of such a sly, sleek and crafty chairman as Poland, of Vt., whose antecedents in railroads at home are worse than anything urged against the Credit Mobilier. This committee, after purposely neglecting the exploration of many rich mines of testimony, fiercely fell upon me in eleven different sittings when my physical prostration was such that the newspapers daily reported me dying; and at last, after refusing me a hearing which I earnestly demand—a fact which they suppressed in their first report of 523 pages, which no member of Congress could find time to read so late in the session when it was made—coupled me, a Democrat, with Ames, a Republican, for expulsion, while they let off thirteen other Republicans, who all but one have handled Credit Mobilier, when not a share had even come into my hands. The House and the country from the start scouted such an absurd report the moment they could get at it, by refusing to vote on expulsion at all. They did not censure Ames or myself, only condemned an act as old as 1867, in order thus to carry off as on a lightning rod the electricity that had been generated by the batteries of the press upon Congress and the country. But even in this the House did me injustice, because I was not in Congress, when it was alleged that my interest began in the Credit Mobilier, or if as alleged I had any interest, it was fully disposed of before I went into the directory. Some Democratic members of Congress assented to this injustice in the belief that they could then condemn such leading Republicans as Dawes, Garfield, Bingham, Kelly, Schofield and Hooper. But in this they were justly fooled, because the great intelligence, high character and well known antecedents of these men are such as to make ridiculous the charge that Oakes Ames had bribed them, or that they were his dupes, as the Poland Committee reasons, and did not know what they were about.

Mr. Brooks then says he shall appeal to his constituents in person if God restores him to health and strength. I shall demonstrate to you that neither myself nor Neilson were guilty of perjury, as Poland charges, and that both of us told the truth when testifying that I had no hand in Credit Mobilier dividends, allotments or profits in any form. He concludes by a reference to his official career of the past twenty-five years.

A Mother and a Mule.

An officer attached to a staff of General Custer, having his wife and child with him, just before a skirmish with the Indians, gave them in charge to a friendly Indian to take beyond the lines of the enemy. The Indian procured a mule and started. On reaching the river he proposed to the mother to take the child over first, and return for her. When half-way over the mule suddenly stopped, and began slowly to sink, until mule, Indian, and child disappeared. The mother, on reaching New York, met Mr. Bergh, and, with tears in her eyes, related her sad story.

"Oh, Mr. Bergh," she exclaimed, "words can not tell what I suffered as I saw my poor child perish within my sight! Fancy, if you can, what were the feelings of a mother on that sad occasion!"

"Yes," said Mr. Bergh, "of course it is very sad; but madam fancy the feelings of the mule!"—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for January.*

DR. JONES AT BROWN'S HOTEL.—Among this surgeon's patients yesterday was Capt. J. S. Willis, of Hawkinsville, whose right eye was totally destroyed—both eyeball cut and the surrounding parts gashed; Dr Jones has inserted an eye without any pain, which restores the former natural appearance and expression.

Dr. Jones remains at the Brown House, Macon, Ga., until the 31st of March.

NEW ORLEANS.

Additional News and the Philosophy of the Movement

The Usurpations Fully Sustained by the President—The Blood of the Slain on his Hands.

Barbarous Incarceration of the Peoples' Representatives.

Starvation the true Policy—Its Adoption Decided upon in the "Happily Rehabilitated" State.

Additional particulars have come to hand, but they do not alter the complexion of the matter.

THE ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE EMEUTE.

After careful inquiry, the origin of the McEnery government may be safely stated as follows: After it became evident that Congress would do nothing to settle the Louisiana difficulty, the fusion leaders generally came to the conclusion that the only way to derive any advantage from the situation was to use force to establish the McEnery administration as the *de facto* government of the State.

They argued, that as it was admitted on all hands to be a *de jure* government, it only lacked the element of possession and actual authority to force its recognition at Washington. They thought that Grant would not venture to use military force to suppress a State government, thus established or to support Kellogg, which six out of seven of the members of the Senate Committee had declared to be an usurpation and a fraud. They likewise relied on the public opinion of the country to sustain them and influence the administration. To accomplish their purpose it was necessary to reinstate the judges who had been expelled by the Kellogg Legislature and take possession of the police stations of the city.

With these objects, under authority of acts of the Fusion Legislature and proclamations of Governor McEnery, an attempt was made to organize a militia and a police force. This was attended with much difficulty, on account of

THE LACK OF ARMS

as all the weapons belonging to the State had been turned over to the Kellogg militia after the old State militia was disarmed by the United States force in December last. Nevertheless a considerable force was enrolled, amounting to about two thousand men, and it was resolved to make the attempt to capture the court house to hold it, and to reinstate the expelled judges. At the same time the police station was to be taken, and a new police force organized in the interest of the McEnery government.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

The movement failed, principally because the overshadowing power and imminent intervention of the United States Government paralyzed the courage and weakened the energies of the people, and affected the whole movement with a fatal lassitude. Besides this the other side had a force of several hundred police, armed with Winchester rifles, thoroughly equipped and disciplined, and supported by a battery of two Napoleon guns; the whole under General Longstreet, commanding the first division State militia. The attacking party was about four hundred strong, variously armed with shot-guns, pistols and brickbats.

M'ENERY'S STATEMENT.

He appeared very much depressed at the turn affairs had taken and was inclined to be reticent. In response to various inquiries propounded, his statement may be summed up as follows:

The movement of the militia was made with his consent, as an unavoidable necessity in the discharge of duty, but only after having exhausted every other resource in his power. Its main object was to precipitate an issue with the general government, in order that its policy might be clearly defined and military interference with the State government made overt before the American people. On no account was the United States authority, when once asserted, to be disputed or resisted. He had hoped for a more successful result, but attributed its failure to the supineness of the people and want of means. They had but few arms, no money, and lacked proper organization.

NO SURRENDER.

When asked if he gave up the contest, he replied in the negative, feelingly and with decision. He expressed a determination to remain at his post in the city and to persevere in his attempts to maintain and establish his authority. When questioned as to how he expected to accomplish this end he did not speak very hopefully. He contemplated only passive resistance, and acknowledged that the only success open to him was to be found in the determined resistance of the people to the payment of taxes, or recognizing in any other manner the Kellogg authority. He had not been arrested as reported, but understood a writ of arrest had been issued.

THE KELLOGGITES RESPONSIBLE.

He expressed himself with much feeling in regard to the killed and wounded, and charged the entire responsibility upon the opposite faction. He knew of no other movements contemplated by his friends, and after the result of last night, developing, as it did, the attitude of the United States government, should oppose any further employment of force in his or the people's behalf.

THE M'ENERY LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

On Thursday afternoon the McEnery Legislature met at the St. James Hotel, with a quorum of both bodies. Its session was short and to the point, passing a resolution of remonstrance and sending a communication of inquiry to General Emory in regard to their treatment. The latter officer replied to this that he recognized the Kellogg government only. The Legislature then adjourned, to be convened at the call of Governor McEnery—an event not likely to take place very soon, as its members are all disheartened and some hopeless.

THOSE ARRESTS.

It appears that a great deal of needless severity and indignity was shown to Messrs. Monsure, Leonard, Foster, Harang and Voorhies, who were arrested by the police capturing Odd Fellows' Hall. It was scarcely consistent in the first place that they should be imprisoned on a general order from the commander of the Kellogg militia, and it was both unnecessary and shameful that they were treated with the brutality which we learn was employed. Without considering the outrage involved in the act of arresting gentlemen on no charge whatever, it was surely disgraceful, if not criminal, to subject them to the contumely of confinement in the foul and repulsive duress of a common felon's cell.

The whole history of the case appears to us discreditable and suspicious, since the release was as irregular as the arrest.

After two or three hours of imprisonment these gentlemen were liberated, no charge having been made against them, and no bond demanded for their reappearance.

This has an ugly look, and we fail to see any excuse for it. There seems to be nothing whatever to relieve the transaction of a general appearance of unwarranted and intolerable outrage.

THE NEW POLICY FORESHADOWED.

That eminently conservative journal, the New Orleans Times, of the 7th inst., says:

Nine out of every ten of the representative people of Louisiana are convinced that they have been cheated out of a victory achieved last November at the polls. They know that the election was as honestly conducted as elections usually are, and that in the main their candidates were elected. They were, however, chiefly interested in securing a reform Legislature, for through that they hoped to relieve themselves of the iniquitous and oppressive laws which licensed plunderers had imposed upon them. But just at the moment of assured success their reasonable expectations were turned aside by the strong arm of Federal authority, and a leagued cabal of usurpers were installed to continue the misrule inaugurated by their predecessors.

No peaceable, liberty-loving people could rest satisfied under such circumstances. No reasonable, liberty-loving people can accept laws passed by usurpers as authoritative. We therefore say as we have said before that unless a reconstructed Legislature be brought out from the chaos of present events through Federal or some other agency, we can see no hope for our condition for months, and perhaps years, will be that of anarchy. In the interior parishes taxes cannot be collected under laws framed by the bayonet keepers, and in this city every possible resistance will be offered."

AN ANTI-TAX PAYERS' CAMPAIGN.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The McEnery government maintains their position with the people and will organize resistance to Kellogg in every manner except by force.

A central committee has been formed with branches in every parish to assist and debar the collection of taxes. They declare their purpose to withhold all support from the usurpation forced upon the people by the military power of the general government. The city is very quiet. The military have returned to their quarters and the police to their beats.

"BLOOD HAS BEEN SHED."

says the New York Herald, "and the country will hold the party in power responsible for it. The reply of General Emory to Mr. McEnery, published among our dispatches today, shows that his instructions all through were to recognize and support Kellogg. This sort of non-interference with the State government and impartiality is like the Irishman's reciprocity, all on one side. Our Washington dispatches show also that this was a foregone conclusion. Why was this not said plainly and emphatically at first, without leaving the matter in doubt, and without all the mockery of talking about non-interference in State affairs? Louisiana is again conquered, though the President says she has been rehabilitated in her her political rights. Which will be the next State? The Enforcement Act is very comprehensive and covers all the States."

NOVELTY IN SURGERY

A Dead Man's Brain Transferred to a Living Subject.

From the New York World.]

PARIS, February 2, 1873.

Hardly has the excitement and fierce incredulity of the Paris savans respecting the experiments of Professor Muller, of Weissnicht, on revivification had time to cool before another series of experiments by the same physiologist, and no less respectably authenticated, startles the world of science. It is necessary to premise that the views of physiologists respecting the mode of activity of the brain have recently undergone great modification, and the correctness of the modern ideas is fully supported by the experiments to which we refer. It was formerly imagined, and is still largely taught, that the activity of the brain depended upon the forces liberated by certain cells in the gray matter of that organ, which were supposed to be the seat of very active changes, demanding an abundant supply of blook. Nerve-force was supposed to be set at liberty in these cells, its liberation being attended with the production of heat. But these views have not been able to endure the close scrutiny to which the brain has recently been subjected. The microscope has shown that these cells, these supposed nerve-force producers, are only a means of interchange of nervous filaments, a provision for the distribution of telegraph wires, as it were, not active centres, not batteries liberating vital force of any kind. It has been proved that in death from starvation, when the stomach has been unable to receive, retain, or digest food, while all the rest of the body loses in weight, such is not the case with the brain-substance proper. In cases of sudden death the muscles have been found producing heat long after life is extinct, while in the brain no heat is liberated after death, although the brain may be gorged with blood. The inference drawn from these facts, as well as from the integrity of the brain in all manner of disease, is that this organ is one of sluggish nutritive changes, an inert instrument played upon by forces which have their origin elsewhere than in the brain-matter.

Furthermore, nerves and brain-substance when divided reunite as readily as don, or skin, or muc us membranes, and the nervous phenomena interrupted by the wound or section are re-established when the wound has healed. All physiologists agree on this point. And as skin, or periosteum, or mucous membrane can be transplanted, so surgeons well know and constantly demonstrate in practice, cannot nervous tissue be subjected to the same process? So reasoned our experimenter, and these preliminaries will show that Professor Muller's experiments were legitimated by strict scientific reasoning and research.

Professor Muller, after having transplanted or transferred the hemispheres of the brain from one animal to another of the same species in the higher animals (mammals—dogs, cats, &c.), and having engrafted the brain so as to reduce the manifestations of cerebral activity, secured at length the opportunity of performing the same experiment in man, and with the results, which is the object of this letter to detail. I give the facts as recorded in the Gazette Hebdomadaire, taken from Virchow's Archives, a medical journal published in Berlin.

It was at Leipzig that the experiment was performed. A soldier who had killed the Colonel of his regiment in cold blood, and whom the severity of Prussian military discipline would have caused to die a hundred deaths had it been possible, was deliberately handed over to the surgeons, by sentence of court-martial, and was confined in a strong room in the military hospital, entirely in the dark as to the fate which awaited him. He was kept there ready for an emergency, which did not fall to occur. A keeper of a beer cellar in Leipzig, a man resembling, in many respects, the condemned soldier, and who had been seized with acute inflammation of the heart, or rather of its investing membrane, was brought to the hospital to die of that incurable and promptly fatal malady. No sooner had the anticipated death taken place than the dead saloon keeper was placed on a table by the side of another operating table, on which was the chloroformed but living body of the soldier. Two surgeons, with assistants, proceeded alike in both cases to divide the scalp over the summit of the skull from ear to ear, turn back the divisions, and remove the skull-cap by incisions passing around the skull like a crown. In the soldier, whose carotid arteries had been prepared for compression, these vessels were clamped so as to prevent hemorrage, and but a few drops of blood were lost during the entire operation.

In each the dura matter was incised, and the hemispheres of the brain was removed by an incision with a sharp, thin-bladed knife passing above the cerebellum, or a narrow portion of about two inches in diameter called the crura cerebri. The brain of the saloon-keeper, which was sound, the heart disease having left it intact, he having been sensible to the last, was transferred to the skull of the soldier, and by an ingenious contrivance, fully detailed in the Gazette, the the continuity of the arterial and venous tubes was established. The greatest care was taken in securing the natural adaptation of the parts to a fraction of a line, and the skull, having been replaced simply, was held down and a position by the scalp, which was drawn over, and its edges confined by strips of adhesive plaster and over all was placed a bandage. It was not until several days had passed that the pressure upon the carotid arteries was entirely relaxed, although before the skull was replaced the flow of blood in the vessels of the brain was proved to be unobstructed. The chief fear was from the results of inflammation and suppuration, but fortunately neither ensued, and the wounded parts healed kindly. There was from the first no difficulty in feeding the patient, nor was difficulty anticipated for it is well known that in puppies and kittens in which the entire brain has been removed sucking and swallowing go on as well as before the operation, and in this case the nerves which preside over deglutition and digestion were far below the point of section.

The patient remained in a state of sleep for two weeks, as in a case of apoplexy, the circulation, digestion, and all the vegetative functions of life being uninterrupted. The gradual union of the parts was shown by faint but gradually increasing movements of the limbs, of the jaws, and of the muscles of expression in the face. Speech did not become possible until the close of the third week, and then it was hesitating, stammering, as a child learns. Although it was evident that the patient tried to utter words and sentences it was very gradually that the power of intelligible articulation returned.

The Gazette contains the report in a tabular form of the increasing voluntary powers over the arms and hands, as measured from day to day by the dynamometer, the measurements given in kilo-grammes; also the daily temperature of the limbs, as shown by the thermometre in degrees of centi-grade; also the measure of returning sensibility of the fingers and lips, as given by an instrument called an esthesiometer; but I omit them, as your readers will be interested in the main facts only.

When speech became intelligible it was found that the soldier, on his arousal, had forgotten entirely his military training and discipline; he had come to the belief that he was a saloon-keeper, and could be told, at a formal examination, in the presence of a number of witnesses, the prices of the wines and beers, such as the saloon-keeper was in the habit of buying and selling, manifesting the unexplained general activity of the latter. His memory recalled the saloon-keeper's relatives, friends and customers, whom he called by name. The soldier had been ugly, taciturn, revengeful; he had now the saloon-keeper's frankness and even garrulity, in spite of his stammering utterance. He was totally blind. Although the nerves of smell and sight had been approximated in the operation, they failed to unite. It was both sad and strange to see the soldier groping in his infirmity of blindness and giving proof of all the the patient endurance and goodness of heart which made the saloon keeper deservedly esteemed and prosperous.

These are the main facts in the case as far as detailed in the Archive, but the subject of experiment presents so many important problems of the relation between blood and brain, of heart-power and nervous energy, that we may be well assured that no facts of interest in the changed condition of the culprit will be permitted to escape notice and record. A grave point of discussion is whether he must still be considered a criminal and suffer execution as a guilty soldier, or shall be pensioned and liberally cared for in his infirmity as a guiltless and much-suffering beer-seller. Public sentiment is divided. Emperor William says "Ya," peremptorily. The Emperor William's judges therefore all say "Ya wohl."; The Emperor William's professors of metaphysics in the Eastern universities say it is clearly a case of Ego and non-ego, and the people seem willing that the matter should rest there as far as the metaphysical aspects of the question are concerned.

For my part I merely give the facts of the case and the proof on which they rest.

SIGMA.

The Late Prize Fight—Decision of the Referee.

The pugilists and their friends recently engaged at Collier's Station, West Virginia, arrived home yesterday—Hicken and his party in Philadelphia, Campbell and his in this city. The punishment that Hicken received on his body is beginning to tell, and on his arrival at the Philadelphia depot he could scarcely stand up, and had to be assisted to his home by his friends.

Campbell's only difficulty is his face, which still presents a battered appearance. In compliance with the call promulgated, a large number of the fancy met at "The Linwood," corner of Twenty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, last evening for the purpose of hearing the decision of George Siddons, the referee, which was in about the following words:

I, George Seddons, referee in the late prize-fight for $2,000 and the light-weight championship between Hary Hicken, of Philadelphia, and Bryan Campbell, of Brooklyn, do hereby declare Bryan Campbell the winner of the fight and stakes, according to the new rules, on the ground that said Hicken was taken out of the ring without order of the referee, said Campbell remaining in the ring.

It is probable that the money will be paid to-day.

Pomeroy's Case Decided by Contraries.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 7.—The investigating committee reported to the Legislature yesterday. The majority report, signed by four members of the committee, find Pomeroy guilty of bribery and attempting to corrupt members of the Legislature by offering of money. The minority report, signed by three members of the committee, find the charges of bribery and corruption against Pomeroy not proved. The minority report was adopted by the House, and the majority report by the Senate.

M. YORK INDORSED.

The Legislature of Kansas adjourned today. Senator York addressed the Senate before adjournment on his connection with the Pomeroy affair. After his speech the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate has full faith and confidence in the statement made by Senator York before the Joint Senatorial Convention for the election of United States Senator, that Samuel C. Pomeroy did offer to bribe him by the payment of seven thousand dollars for his vote; and in behalf of the people of the State of Kansas, we thank him for the unmasking of Samuel C. Pomeroy, who has by corrupt practices so long held his position in the United States Senate.

The United States Senate.

The Senate of the United States, of the 43d Congress, convened last Tuesday, at Washington. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, whose term as Vice-President began on that day, presided. The oldest Senator is Simon Cameron, born in 1799, and the two youngest Mr. Dorsey, born in 1841, and Dr. Conover, born in 1840. Mr. Cameron is the only Senator over 70 years of age. Forty-six of the Senators are lawyers; five are interested in railroads; four are farmers; three are physicians; two are journalists; two are clergymen, Mr. Sprague is a manufacturer, Mr. Chandler a merchant, Mr. Ames an army officer, Mr. Clayton a civil engineer, Mr. Jones a miner, and Messrs. Buckingham, Caldwell, T. W. Terry, Gilbert and West are engaged in general business. Senators Alcorn, Gordon and Ransom, were generals in the Confederate army during the war, Brownlow, Buckingham, Clayton, Fenton, Hamlin, L. M. Morrill, Morton, Ramsey, Sprague, Oglesby and Stevenson, have in the past been Governors of their respective States.

Was Hamlet Mad?

Rev. John Weiss, who delivered a series of lectures on Shakspeare at New York, took up "Hamlet" on Monday evening and gave some new views of the character. Therefore the question that has chiefly engaged the attention of critics and others with respect to this play is, was Hamlet's madness real or feigned? And now Mr. Weiss steps in and meets the querry by the remark that Hamlet was not mad at all. His theory is that the Prince's conduct, after he saw the ghost of his father, was a protracted masquerade of his feelings and purposes, which he defines by the word "irony." He finds the key-note of the character in Hamlet's line, that "a man may smile and smile and be a villain," meaning, a man's demeanor may express something quite foreign to his purpose. He also argues that the word "irony," and its derivations, were not in the language when Shakspeare wrote; else a line much cited by the supporters of the theory of feigned madness would have written, "to put an ironical disposition on." The new hypothesis is certainly an interesting one, and was supported by the lecturer with admirable adroitness.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

ABOUT BULWER LYTTON.—One of the remarkable characteristics of the late Lord Lytton was an aptitude for business and a thorough compensation of the economies of estate management. His estate at Knebworth was nearly doubled in value by his vigorous and efficient management. Qualities of this kind are rather rare in connection with great literary capacity. While at the Colonial office, Lord Lytton specially distinguished himself by his dispatches. Unlike the majority of official papers, they were models of style and composition, the writer apprently bestowing as much pains upon them as upon his best literary productions. About a year and a half ago Lord Lytton lost his only grandson, but happily he lived long enough to see another born to him. His only son married a niece of the late Lord Clarendon.

Although of entirely different politics, Lord Lytton and his brother Henry—Lord Dalling—were on most affection terms. These brothers present a remarkable instance of younger sons winning hereditary honors, while the elders remained in statu quo. Half the peerage comes from cadets of the Squirearchy. "I believe, Mr. Segmore, you are of the Duke of Somerset's family," said a British monarch. "Pardon me, sir," was the reply, "the Duke is of my family." The younger branch had got a dukedom, while the elder, lacking the same incentives to exertion, remained a commoner.

The Little People.

An Oil City boy, one of that class of urchins who seem sent upon the earth for the sole purpose of keeping pious grown up people to a recollection of the fact that this world is not their home, recently put some nitroglycerine in his sisters kettle when she was going out skating.

A man whom Dr. Chalmers engaged to manage a disorderly Sunday-school, kept his eyes wide open during praying, and when one boy thrust a pin into another, he marched up the aisle, still praying, and cuffed the boys ears, and went back again, praying all the way. After that he was master of the situation, for the boys thought that a man who could watch and pray like that could not be put down.

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

Dead and Resigned Members Entitled to Increased Pay.

The Radical Senators on Newspaper Correspondents.

How They Express Themselves in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1873.

HOW PAY IS DISTRIBUTED IN CONGRESS.

The members of the House and Senate composing the Forty-second Congress, who have died or resigned before the expiration of the terms for which they were elected, are entitled to the increased pay which Congress voted to themselves last session. They will be paid for the time they have served. This will give something to the family of the late Hon. Thomas J. Speer.

A CAUCUS ON CORRESPONDENTS.

The Radical Senators, in caucus recently, discussed a plan for excluding from the Reporters' Gallery all the correspondents of the opposition newspapers throughout the country. While in this secret conclave they blackguarded the newspaper men without stint. The thing won't work.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Important Railroad Decision by the Supreme Court.

The Tribune Declines to Sell itself or its Opinions.

Grant Congratulated by the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in Humphreys et al. vs. Perques, from the Circuit Court of South Carolina, it was decided that the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company, in South Carolina, is, by the laws of the State, exempt from taxation, and that the law of 1868, enacted to repeal this exemption is void. The said Court says it is too late to raise the question of whether a State has the power to bind itself against imposing tax. And it has been held in this court that a State has the power to bind itself in relinquishing the taxing power, and such a contract is a contract which the State may not subsequently impair.

Other cases involving the same principles were decided in favor of anti-tax.

Nominations.—John S. Clark, Postmaster at Savannah, Ga.; Erwin Belcher, Postmaster at Macon, Ga.; James L. Dunning, Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga.; R. S. Taylor, Postmaster at Athens, Ga.; W. W. Holden, Postmaster at Raleigh, N. C.; Elizabeth Van Lew, Postmistress at Richmond; W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, Minister to Columbia.

Confirmations.—Wilson Platz, Collector at Corpus Christi; Nicholas V. Broad, Postmaster at Marshal, Texas; Hughes, Attorney Middle District Tennessee; W. H. Smythe, Marshal for Georgia; Col. Parker, Surveyor Customs, New Orleans; Goss, Collector Customs, St. Augustine, Florida.

In answer to certain propositions, the Tribune announces, editorially, that it will not sell itself or its opinions.

Gen. Dent, for the past four years in charge of the reception room at the White House, has been ordered to his regiment. W. H. Crook succeeds Dent.

Diplomats, in full costume, congratulated Grant to-day.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met after the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon to consider the demand of the Democrats for increased minority representation on committees, and, after some discussion, the matter was referred to a sub committee of five for a report at an adjourned meeting to-morrow. The sub-committee consists of Stewart, Conkling, Scott, Wright and West.

The caucus recommended Saturday's vote regarding the case of Patterson, and decided not to take it up for consideration in the Senate, no action being possible for the reason that Patterson is no longer a member of the body.

In the Senate, the Caldwell case was discussed. No action.

The Comptroller of the currency in the blank statements, which have just been sent out, has obviated to a considerable extent the schedules which accompany the reports, and required the banks to report the average daily reserve for the preceding thirty days, and the highest rate of interest paid on daily balances.

The reports of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the National Banks Examiner upon the condition of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, of this city was intended to furnish Congress information with reference of the technical violation of the law under which the institution was organized. The security upon which the loans were made is considered by the Comptroller and the Examiner, with few exceptions, as good for the amount loaned. There is nothing in the reports which conveys the impression that the bank cannot respond to the demands of depositors. The Examiner state that the executive officers are, in his opinion, men of the most undoubted integrity of character, devoted to the best interests of the institution, who have educated themselves to a practical knowledge of the business of the institution, which promises a prosperous future for the institution.

The Comptroller of the Currency states that the bank will be able to correct the mistakes already made and continue a business of great usefulness to the class of depositors for whose benefit the institution was organized.

The diplomatic corps in full court costume called on the President to-day, to congratulate him on his re-inauguration. Many of them were accompanied by ladies of the families. Several ladies of the Cabinet officers' household were present, and nearly all the members of the Cabinet were in attendance.

After the formalities between the President and the foreign representatives, Bisquo Bey made the following address:

Mr. President: I have the honor to offer you congratulations of the diplomatic corps on this the occasion of your re-inauguration. I feel both pleased and flattered that the duty has devolved upon me to express to you the sincere wishes of my colleagues and myself for the preservation of your life and the success of your administration.

To this the President replied—"Mr. Dean, I receive with sensibility the congratulations which you offer on behalf of your colleagues accredited to this country. My intercourse with you all has hitherto been agreeable, and I trust may so continue. It is my wish, and shall be my purpose in the future as in the past, to keep up with the countries which you represent those cordial and friendly relations which are essential to general prosperity and happiness."

PROBABILITIES.—On Tuesday the areas of lowest barometer continues over the lakes and the Ohio valley. Southwest winds, cloudy and threatening weather prevail from the Middle States and lower lakes to Tennessee. Southerly winds with threatening weather prevail over the Gulf States. Falling barometer, increas

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our paper. mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The second quarter of Norcross High School begins March 17th.

The Germania Loan and Building Association meet to-night.

Col. Adair will sell the Ripley property this afternoon.

Stephens & Flynn are receiving choice apples.

G. H. & A. W. Force will sell their stock of boots and shoes for thirty days at reduced prices.

Carpets for spring at Kendrick & Sons'.

See legal notice by Judge Pittman.

NEW carpets for spring at Kendrick & Sons.

THE Court House Square at Decatur is now blooming into beauty.

STEPHENS & FLYNN are receiving choice apples. Now "go for your apple dumplings."

THOMPSON is noted for his courtesy and prompt attention to the wants of his patrons.

FERTILIZERS.—The demand for fertilizers is unprecedented. One firm has sold over 500 tons in the last few days.

ALL the doctors in the State are expected here on the 14th of April. We should treat them with hospitality.

COLONEL G. W. ADAIR will sell the Ripley property, on Peachtree street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Free ride and lemonade. Splendid property.

A Decatur chap Sunday run away with two Atlanta girls, but he didn't reach the end of his journey before the girls fell out with him.

THE different committees from all the Baptist Churches in the city are requested to meet at the G. phans' Home this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ONE of our wholesale firms in Atlanta, has invented a paper-collar and obtained a patent for it under the name of the "Robert E. Lee" Collar.

HAMS.—Mr. A. Layden has introduced a brand of sugar-cured hams into this market, of his own curing, which is becoming quite popular as a hog product.

THE minimum fine imposed by the Mayor of Decatur, at his daily police courts, on offenders is $5. He is called "old V and coats"—he has such a winning way about him.

WE regret to learn of the sickness of Drs. J. C. Avary and W. W. Durham, of Decatur. We trust to see them soon at their posts. They are too useful members of society to be spared long.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—A beautiful collection of fine art pictures will be exhibited to-night in the basement of the First Methodist Church. Paintings equal to six thousand square feet of canvas will be exhibited. Tickets 25 cents.

MASONIC.—Georgia Lodge, No. 96, F. A. M., will hold a called communication this P. M., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of conferring First Degree and presenting Jewell to W. A. Fuller, P. M. The fraternity are cordially invited.

THE spring style of ladies' hats has arrived. There are two classes—the gypsey for brunettes and the gopher for blondes. They are about the size of a silver dime, and cheap at $10 without the trimming. Orange wreaths and white laces are fashionable for ornamentation.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Messrs. G. H. and A. W. Force will sell for the next thirty days their superb stock of boots and shoes at greatly reduced prices. Messrs. Force always select their stock with care.

NORCROSS HIGH SCHOOL.—The second quarter of Norcross High School begins on Monday, the 17th—115 scholars in attendance. Professor Vincent, the principal, is one of the leading educators of the State, and the High School is rapidly taking its position in the front rank of educational institutions.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. John Robbins came near being drowned last Friday, in Talbotton, by falling from a tree into a pond of water.

We hear of some cases of this dreadful disease in Kibert county. There were eight cases where physicians were not called in, all resulting in death.—*Macon Enterprise.*

A clear case of the Jim-Jams!

LECTURES, by E. V. Wilson, on Spiritualism, every night this week, and Sunday at 10½ o'clock, and Sunday night at 7½ o'clock, at the Skating Gallery, corner Forsyth street and the Railroad.

Every one who feels an interest in the hereafter should hear this able man. He proves his theory by practical tests before the audience.

To defray expenses, 25 cents will be charged at the door.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.—The Phantasmagoria Exhibition, for the benefit of the First Methodist Sunday-School, will take place in the Basement of the First Methodist Church to-night. The exhibition begins at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. We trust that there will be a full attendance, the object being so laudable, and the entertainment so interesting.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE. We see in our exchanges very complimentary notices of the Great Southern Freight Line extending from Charleston, South Carolina, Georgia, through Augusta and Atlanta, West to Selma, Montgomery, Chattanooga, e't. Its Superintendent is Mr. Belkirk, and its freight agent is Mr. J. J. Griffin, both most excellent gentlemen, as well as admirable officers. Their enterprise and courtesy as well as the good features of the line in low freights, quick delivery and safety, are building up a splendid amount of business for this popular route.

MISS PATTERSON.—We are pleased to learn that this accomplished lady, and charming reader, will give an entertainment at DeGive's Opera House, in this city, on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. By request of the Board of Directors, she gives this entertainment for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association. A full programme of the exercises will be announced in due time.

Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's. Reserved seats one dollar. Let none lose this opportunity of enjoying an intellectual feast.

SPRING SUITS.—The fine weather is suggestive of spring suits. And speaking of spring suits reminds us that Jerry Lynch, the People's Clothier, has a large stock of imported goods; and a splendid line of gent's under-ware, neck-ware and suspenders and the celebrated Star shirt, can be found at his unique establishment. For stylish clothes and good fits call on Jerry Lynch, the People's Clothier.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL RECORD.—With the January number, the Georgia Medical Companion changed its name to the Southern Medical Record. The January and February numbers are replete with a mass of valuable and instructive matter for professional and non-professional readers. Edited by Drs. T. S. Powell and W. T. Goldsmith, and published at $1 50 per annum.

Chapter of Accidents.

The poet said truthfully,

"Man, misfortune travels in a train."

He might have added truthfully, "Judging from the accidents of the past few days. On Sunday morning Mr. Ed. Norris, a youth of 18 years, son of J. C. Norris, of this city, was crushed to death at LaGrange by the cars. As near as we can gather the facts, young Norris was under the train, and was crushed between the brakes and the cross ties. How he came under the train we did not learn. His remains were brought to this city last night.

On Sunday morning Mr. O'Donnally, a track raiser on the Macon and Western Railroad was found between West End and East Point, insensible in the ditch, where he had been thrown by a passing train. His body was consiederably bruised, though he was not seriously injured. It appears that he had been drinking on Saturday night, and left his money and watch at the house where he had been spending his "spreeing moments."

On yesinday a colored boy, Hamp Jackson, was run over by a switch engine near the Atlanta and West Point Depot; one of his arms was terribly bruised, but he sustained no serious injury.

ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION. The committee of five appointed at the last meeting to present to the Chamber of Commerce the memorial passed for presentation to the City Council, in regard to exempting manufacturers from taxation for a term of years, reported that the committee presented the same to the Chamber of Commerce and that body appointed a committee, which, in conjunction with this, presented the memorial, which was referred to a committee of seven by Council.

Remarks of a highly encouraging character were made by Mr. Longley, President Peck, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Peel, Dr. Pemberton, and Dr. Clark, going to show that the enterprise has every chance of success, but the community generally, in regard to the matter, is not fully alive to its benefits. [illegible] at a distance was being directed to Atlanta.

The committee on the practicability of introducing manufactures, made a report on the cost of mining and transporting coal, including an analysis of the products of several mines in the South, which was received.

Article 8 of the Constitution was amended, enlarging, and to some extent defining the duties of the Corresponding Secretary.

The association adjourned to meet on Monday night two weeks, which will be the 24th instant.

THE COURTS.

The United States Circuit Court.

This body, the Hon. John Erskine presiding, began its regular March term yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

The following is a list of the traverse jurors drawn for the present term of the United States Circuit Court:

H C Mayhew, Barlow county
George Richardson, Whitfield county.
W B Higginbotham, Floyd county.
Harris Vineyard, Coweta county.
Julius A Hayden, Fulton county.
Austin Wright, Fulton county.
B W Gideon, Gordon county.
William Groves, Henry county.
T L Duncan, Floyd county.
Samuel C Dailey, Henry county.
Benjamin F Long, Carroll county.
Lewis Scofield, Fulton county.
T B Ragan, DeKalb county.
Andrew J Flournoy, Clarke county.
T M Scroggins, Coweta county.
Shadrack Mitchell, Fulton county.
Y Murdock, Fulton county.
John A Erwin, Barlow county.

The following were returned by the Marshal as not served:

Harris Vineyard, Benj. F Long, T L Duncan, T B Ragan, and Samuel C Daily. Julius A Hayden and B W Gideon were excused, being over sixty years of age, and A J Flournoy, being money order clerk in the Post Office.

From the above list the following petit jury was empanneled, and sworn for the term:

John A Erwin, Barlow county, Foreman, appointed by the Court.
Herman C. Mayhew, Barlow county.
William B. Higginbotham, Floyd county.
Austin Wright, Fulton county.
William H Graves, Henry county.
Lewis Scofield, Fulton county.
Shadrach Mitchell, Fulton county
Yelverton Murdock, Fulton county.
George Richardson, Whitfield county.
Francis M. Scroggins, Coweta county.
S F Haywood, E B Floyd.

The jury is equally divided between the whites and blacks, there being six of each upon it.

George F. Fry, quite a prominent young lawyer, was, upon motion, admitted to plead and practice at the bar of this Court.

The case of William S. Heved vs. the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue of the county of Floyd, being an action of complaint, was, on motion, ordered to be transferred from the docket of the Superior Court of said county to the docket of this court, and to proceed regularly to trial.

In the case of Hampton S. Smith vs. William Dougherty, a bill to foreclose a mortgage, the death of the defendant, William Dougherty was suggested, placed upon the record, and the case continued.

A number of cases were also called and dismissed or continued.

During the calling of the Common Law and Equity Dockets the following cases were set for trial for March 19—Regan assignee vs. Banks, Eddleman.

March 19—Wilson, assignee vs F M Harnest, Indiana Agricultural Works vs Gerrhgne C Rogers, and Baxter vs McClotehy, et al.

March 14—Prosdfit vs Trammell & Sells vs Wm J Peck & Co.

March 17—Lawrence vs Henderson; Lawrence vs Rogers & Stodort, and Morris vs Massey.

March 18—United States vs Nathan Hobbs, et al, and Grover & Baker; B M Company vs L B Davis, et al.

March 19—Bryan vs Anderson, United States vs, Blanchard, et al, and United States vs. Summers.

March 20—United States vs. Harvey, et al.

March 21—United States vs. Monroe & Smith, et al

March 24—George S Cobb vs. Cobb, Woodall & Co.

March 24—Stillman & Co. vs. City of Atlanta, Turner vs. Edwards.

March 25—Blandy vs. Mitchell, Mitchell vs Blandy. In Equity—Cook vs. Mead, trustee.

March 26—Cohen & Menko vs Adams Express Company. In equity. Boake vs Regdon et al.

March 27—Atwater vs Durand et al. In equity.

March 28—McGhee, Davis & Co. vs Williams, Langston & Crane.

March 29—Caudle vs Glenn & Carr. Hardin vs Hardin. In equity.

The cases following are set for argument and trial before both Judges:

March 31—United States vs M S Whelan.

April 1—Hand vs The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company.

April 3—French vs Bailey, et al. Marshall vs Elliott

April 3—United States vs. Dowda et al.

April 4—United States vs. Thos G Simms et al.

April 5—United States vs. Southern Express Company.

April 7—Rowland vs. Rowland, and Cowan, survivor, vs. Greer, Ordinary.

April 8—Shenmway vs. Etowah Mining and Manufacturing Company; Shortridge & Bro. vs. same; Bled vs. same; United States vs. Spullock et al.; Davis vs. Bronson.

Judge Erskine announced to the bar that he had received a letter from Judge Woods, informing him that he would be in Atlanta on Monday, March 31st, to preside in the Circuit Court.

Court adjourned at 5 P. M. until 10 o'clock this morning.

The City Court.

This body, the Hon. Robert Cowart presiding, met yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

There was only one case tried during the session; that of the State vs. Tom Foster, assault and battery, committed on Burl Davenport a few nights ago, and the particulars of which have already appeared in these columns. The defendant plead guilty and filed an exculpatory affidavit setting forth many facts in extenuation of his crime. In consideration of which the Court sentenced him simply to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of the case. As there was no other business prepared for trial, Court adjourned to meet again next Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Justice's Court, 1026th District.

In connection with the proceedings of this Court, we have to chronicle one of the most remarkable disappearances of a pocket book on record.

Yesterday afternoon Elder T M Harris, stopped in No. 3, Whitehall street, kept by L Mihalovitch, to make a small purchase, preparatory to leaving Atlanta on the 1 o'clock train. He made his purchase, and pulled out his pocket-book, containing some fifty-seven dollars, to pay for it.

He gave the clerk fifty cents and received back a quarter in change. This change he placed in his pocket-book, and then stepped into the next store, only a few feet distant to purchase a cigar, thoughtlessly leaving his pocket-book on the counter. He had just entered this store when he discovered his loss, and upon returning at once to the place where he had left his pocket-book, it had taken wings and departed.

The proprietor of this store, Mihalovitch was not in when Mr. Harris first entered it, nor did he observe anybody avail in the room except a boy, apparently some sixteen or seventeen years of age, named S. Welsh, and who waited upon him.

The time that elapsed between his departure to buy the cigar and his return, could scarcely have exceeded a minute, but that, it seemed had afforded the pocket-book ample time in which to vanish, Mr. Harris took out a search warrant, and an officer went through the pockets of the clerk and the entire store, but didn't find any pocket-book worth speaking of.

Finally, acting under legal advice, Mr. Harris took out a warrant against Welsh for simple larceny. He was arrested under this warrant and taken before Justice Butt where the matter was at once investigated.

What we have given above is substantially Mr. Harris's testimony.

The other side most emphatically deny that they either took, or have now in their possession, the mysterious pocket-book. They say that two persons came into the store after Mr. Harris left, and before his return, a negro man and a lady, and that the negro went out rapidly and in a suspicious manner. This negro they would recognize if they saw him again, but they don't know his name.

Justice Butt evidently did not regard this the most satisfactory explanation that could be given, and he consequently required the defendant to give a bond of $500 for his appearance before the Superior Court. In the meantime, we would emphatically advise them to watch that nigger. The trip South has been indefinitely postponed.

The case of the State vs. Wilkerson, colored charged with stabbing a negro named Jo. Hicks, was also called in this court yesterday morning, but, owing to the absence of important witnesses, the case was not down for trial next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Two criminal cases were tried in Justice Manley's Court yesterday, but at the special request of the parties therein interested we refrain from giving facts and names.

Station House Report.

There were seven arrests by the police last night up to nine o'clock. All were for simple violations of the city ordinances.

REVOLUTION IN SPECTACLES.

Mr. Lawsthe Oliver Hosted to the Multi-Glorious Wearers of Glasses.

A recent invention has revolutionized the whole science of spectacles, and remedied many of the gravest defects connected with the use of glasses. We allude to the strain upon the eyes, rendering it almost impossible to read at night, or for a long period.

T. A. Wilson & Co., of New York, make what is called the "Violet tinted Arundell Spectacle," which neutralizes the heat engendered in the eye by the sun of the ordinary glass, and enables the wearer to read for hours without any weakness or soreness. The invention is a wonderful one, and some of the testimonials are remarkable. Wilson & Co. are the only firm that makes this glass, and Mr Lawsthe, the old reliable jeweler, of Atlanta, is the sole agent here for their sale. This spectacle is keeping into extraordinary popularity. Wilson cannot manufacture fast enough to supply the demand.

Mr Lawsthe is also agent for the American Clock Manufacturing Company, whose clocks are the best made.

As in these two articles, as in all others, Lawsthe keeps the best goods made in the jewelry and silver ware line, and his stock is complete, and his prices are moderate.

He well deserves the solid patronage he has built up.

"THE EARLY DEAD."—It was Lord Byron who asserted that "Heaven gives its favorites early death." Mrs Hemans, in one of her beautifully conceived poems, abjures us thus:

"Let them die,
Let them die now, thy children! So thy heart
Shall wear their beautiful image all undimmed
Within it to the last."

But the promptings of the human heart urge us to rebel against the mysterious dispensations of Divine Providence when we are called to surrender up the loved ones to the cold embraces of death. Our hearts shrink beneath the blow as our cherished buds wither before the icy breath of the grim monster.

It is mainly to weep over our bereavements. While we drop the tear of sorrow at the grave—drops of anguish wrung from the bruised tendrils of our affections—heaven seems dark to us. We perhaps think too much of our loss, and not enough of the gain of the departed one. And as our hearts quiver in the throes of its anguish at riven ties may our thoughts follow the spirit of our "loved one" as it enters the "pearly gates" and feel a joy unspeakable filling our breasts at the consciousness that "though it can no more come back to us we can go to it."

These buds of beauty shall be immortal and bloom in all their transcendent glory around the great "White Throne."

Two scenes yesterday vividly impressed these facts upon our mind. James Oscar Collier, son of Hon. John Collier was interred yesterday in the city cemetery. The cortege was large and imposing. Many members of the bar, teachers and pupils of Walker street school, and a number of friends followed his remains to their last resting place. The funeral services were conducted by Revs G. A. Evans and J. M. Dickey. The work of death was not long protracted in his case. The blow was sudden, and it fell with the more crushing power by reason of its briefness.

The little village of Decatur was yesterday stirred to its profoundest depths of sympathy, when that people were called upon to escort to the village cemetery the remains of Willie Echols, son of F. W. J. Echols and brother of S. A. Echols, business manager of The Sun. But a little over thirteen years of age, he had drawn around him a host of friends by his gentleness and amiability of character. For some time he has been confined to his bed with an attack of measles and pneumonia, but bore his sufferings with resignation.

His pain was protracted until disease wasted away his life. And as many gathered around the grave at the funeral rites were conducted by Rev F D Davies, "strong men were moved to tears" and many wept with sympathy.

Charles Porter, son of Dr. Charles Newton was also buried yesterday. A bud of seven eight months he was transplanted to the Land of Life to bloom forevermore.

But the rain-bow of a glorious hope spans our tears of sorrow and illumines the darkness of our woe!

"Thou wilt heal that broken heart,
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of woe."

Local and Business Notices.

100 Barrels Apples just arriving.
mar11-d3t STEPHENS & FLYNN.

WE will sell for the next 30 days our stock of Boots and Shoes except our (custom work) at much REDUCED PRICES, to make room for our Spring Stock.

Those who want bargains in good, reliable Boots and Shoes will call and examine our stock at once.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,
mar11—d4t Whitehall street.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING.—100 pieces English Tapestry, elegant new designs. Also, 3-plys, Extra Ingrains, Mattings, Floor Oil Cloth all widths. A superb stock just arrived.

S. S. KENDRICK & SONS,
Marietta street,
mar11—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., March 8, 1873.

To the Ministers of the Evangelical Churches of Atlanta, Georgia: GREETING—

Resolved, That the Bible, King James' version, sustains the Teachings, Phases and Phenomena of Modern Spiritualism.

Gentlemen, I affirm the above resolution and will discuss it with any of you on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, March 11, 12, 13 and 14th instant. The time to be equally divided. Each party to choose an umpire—these two to choose a third, who shall not be a member of any Evangelical Church or a Spiritualist or a Catholic. This discussion shall be conducted on strict Parliamentary Laws and Rules.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
mar11-dtf E. V. WILSON.

HAMS.—A. Leyden's style brand sugar cured hams are acknowledged to be the equal, and are preferred by those who have used them, to any brand sold in this market. A fresh lot will be taken out of smoke this week.

Mar9-d3t.

RETURNED.—Dykeman, the popular tailor has just returned from New York, and desires us to state that he has purchased one of the finest and most complete stock of merchant tailoring goods ever brought to this market; consisting of the *very latest styles* of suitings, coating, vestings and pants goods, in French, English and Domestics. The goods are arriving every day, look out for the great novelties.

Peachtree street, under National Hotel.
Mar9-d3t.

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters, from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, or $1 75 per gallon, in bulk.

mar2-d1mo L. COOK.

SHAD! SHAD!—I am daily receiving Shad from Brunswick and Savannah, and sell at low prices.

mar2-1mo L. COOK.

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

The
Great
Clothing House
of
EISEMAN & BRO.,
is at
59
Whitehall st.,
The Largest Establishment,
The Largest Stock,
The most Extensive Variety,
The very Lowest Prices
dec29—dtf

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists, and 16 Bond street, New York. feb6-deodly

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11-dtf

Grand Rush on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

Shad! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by T. L. WELLS.
feb11-dtf

Specie Payments Resumed,

AT

LEE SMITH'S,

POINT U. NO. 15, MARIETTA STREET.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, 1873.

ALSO,

White Goods, Embroideries, Etc., Etc.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

Bonnet, Trimming, Neck & Sash Ribbons,

Velvet Ribbons, Neck Ties, Bonnet Silks,

SATINS, VELVETS AND CRAPES,

Flowers, Feather Ornaments, Frames, Etc.

Straw Bonnets, Ladies and Children's Hats,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS

White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Nets,

COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

VEILING, HEAD NETS, ETC.

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and dispatch.

feb.23-dood-3w

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.

Apply at this office. jan17-d1f

MARSHAL'S SALE

FOR CITY TAXES,

First Tuesday in April, 1873.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on for city taxes for the year 1872, to-wit:

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-fourth acre, more or less, on Pulliam, Clarke and Rawson streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining R Rawson. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1869, Mayor and Council vs. P M Richardson.

City lot in ward 4, land lot 77, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing forty-one by one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, on Loyd street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Angier and Mooredith. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. J C Kile.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-fourth acre, more or less on Baker and Luckie streets in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Acton and Ramby. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Simpson O'Shields.

Also, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one acre, more or less, on Railroad and Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Georgia Johnson.

Also, city lot in ward 6, land lot 81, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less, on Mineral Springs lot, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. George Johnson, Jr.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 188, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150 by 400 feet, more or less, on Humphries street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alexander and Mc Duffie. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Thomas Alexander, Jr.

Also, city lot in ward 6, land lot 83, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-quarter acre, more or less, on Houch street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Reese and McDuffie. Levied on to satisfy his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Henry Harris.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 83, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Simpson street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Flynn and Mass. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Warner Lyons' estate.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 53, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Fraser street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Trenholm and Smith. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. W T Ivey.

Also, city lot in ward 7, land lot 51, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Hundson street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Goldsmith. Levied on to satisfy his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Alford Richardson, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-16 of an acre, more or less, on an alley in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Gaskill and Eagleston. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. C A Hale.

City lot in ward 6, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one half acre, more or less, on Luckie street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Payne. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. John W. Churchill.

City lot in ward 6, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ of an acre, more or less, on Luckie street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 79, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Forsyth street, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 79, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing forty-one by one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, on Loyd street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Angier and Mooredith. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. J C Kile.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Tatnall street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Clarke and Marshall. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Dr. T H Stanford.

City lot in ward 3, land lot 78, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 95 by undred more or less, on Peachtree street, adjoining Mc Pherson and Mrs. Mitchell. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872. Mayor and Council vs G W D Cook.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing two and one half acres, more or less, on Hitchcock street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ryan. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872. Mayor and Council vs R J Massey (trustee.)

City lot in ward 3, land lot 78, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less, on Crew and Rawson streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Rawson and W P J. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872. Mayor and Council vs John G Martin.

City lot in ward 2, land lot —, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and one-half acres more or less, on Cherry and Clarke and Washington streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Tucker. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Mrs R P Zimmerman.

City lot in ward 11, land lot 82, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth of an acre more or less, on Markham street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hayden and Phillips. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Miss Price.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre more or less, on Mcdonald street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alexander and Rawson. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Henry Harris.

City lot in ward 6, land lot 83, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing fifty by one hundred feet, more or less, on Houch street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ivy and Lowe. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs C W Ivey.

City lot in ward 6, land lot 78, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less, on Rawson street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mcdonald. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. W Churchill.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less, on Forsyth street, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Fair street, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for the year 1871, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 79, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Baker and Luckie streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Simpson Chisholm. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Simpson O'Shields.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Tatnall street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Clarke and Marshall. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Dr. T H Stanford.

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City lot in ward 2, land lot —, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and one-half acres more or less, on Cherry and Clarke and Washington streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Tucker. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Mrs R P Zimmerman.

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City lot in ward 2, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one half acre, more or less, on Luckie street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Payne. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. John W. Churchill.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ of an acre, more or less, on Luckie street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Fair street, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for the year 1871, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Fair street, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for the year 1871, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 79, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Baker and Luckie streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Simpson Chisholm. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Simpson O'Shields.

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City lot in ward 6, land lot 83, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing fifty by one hundred feet, more or less, on Houch street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ivy and Lowe. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs C W Ivey.

City lot in ward 6, land lot 78, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less, on Rawson street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mcdonald. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city t

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

A REMARKABLE DOG FIGHT.

Uncle John's Defeats and Final Revenge.

A Nashville correspondent of the Courier-Journal is responsible for the following account of a dog fight, which he is pleased to call the most remarkable that ever occurred in Tennessee:

There is at the present writing a member of the House whose father was as renowned in his day and way, as the far-famed Davy Crockett, of pleasant memory. We will call him "Uncle John." Uncle John lived and moved in these parts forty years ago. Cards and race horses and dog fights were his chief delight. Few men could beat him at a game of "old sledge." His horses had lightning in their heels; while his dogs (bull dogs and fighting dogs were fashionable in those days—they were the genuine "dog days") carried the swift arrows of death in their bristling fangs. But it is seldom given unto one man to excel in three pursuits at one time and in all places. However, in respect of cards, horses and dogs Uncle John had never met his match until the fates took him to Sparta, then as now, a flourishing little village in White county. Even there he beat everying in sight as far as his cards and horses were concerned, but his dogs were badly worsted. The Spartan inn-keeper had the king dog of all his tribe—a ferocious "bull" that "chawed up and spit out" everything that came along.

Uncle John put up fifty dollars in specie on his own "Tige," but if Tige had gone through a Cincinnati sausage-grinder he could scarcely have looked more ragged than he did when he came out. As went the first, so followed the second, faster and faster, till it seemed unmerciful disaster had overtaken Uncle John in the dog line at last. He traveled many weary miles in search of a dog that could whip that tavern-keeper's dog, but all to no purpose. He was losing his money fast, and, worse than all, he was losing his temper and his patience. Faith in the motto "try, try again" had almost deserted him. He went out on what he avowed was his last hunt, and was nearing Sparta on his return late one afternoon, gloomy and dejected, for he had'nt found the right animal yet, when, as good luck would have it, just as he got within a few miles of that inn which had been the scene of so many disgraceful defeats, he met a backwoodsman driving an ox team with a great, vicious looking wolf chained behind the wagon. He was not long ascertaining that the wolf was as wild and as savage as a hyena; that he but an hour before had been caught in a trap, and that his owner could be induced to part with him for a valuable consideration.

"I'll give you two dollars and a half in hard money for the critter," proposed Uncle John.

"Not enough yet," said backwoods.

"Well," said Uncle John finally, "if you'll just help me strap him behind my saddle and'll take five dollars, it's a trade."

And they traded. "If I don't whip that d—d tavern-keeper's dog this time," muttered Uncle John to himself, as he drew toward Sparta, "he may take my hat for a corn basket."

As it was quite dark when our hero reached the inn, he cautiously unstrapped the terrible beast, and pitching him into a deserted out-house which, fortunately, stood hard by, and fastened him in securely, entered the hotel. "I think I've found a dog that can chew your'n up this time," remarked Uncle John to the major-domo, after passing through the usual salutations.

"You really think you've found him at last, do you?" chuckled the master of the kingdogs, and tipping a sly wink at the crowd. "Well, what do you say to 'lettin' 'em together in the morning?"

"All right," said Uncle John. "I'm bound to be off home mighty airly in the mornin', but if you'll be ready directly after break fast, I won't mind giving you just one more turn, anyhow."

The rumor soon spread through the village of Sparta that a great dog fight was to come off next morning, and the whole vicinity was on the *qui vive*. Our hero explained that his dog was so *sigrus* that he was compelled to keep him closely confined. "Blamed," said he, "if I bleeve he knows his own master yit." So it was arranged that his dog was to remain in the out-house—an old crib, or barn, by the way—and that the outer dog was to be unchained and turned in with him at a given signal.

By daylight everybody was up and ready for the fray. The old barn in which Uncle John's dog was shut so dark in that hour that only his outlines—just enough to indicate that he was "a sho nuff dog"—could be detected. Bets ran high, the odds being all in favor of the great victor in so many hotly contested fights. Uncle John staked a round hundred against a like sum of the inn-keeper's. Time was called, the ferocious bull dog sniffed his antagonist through the cracks of the old barn, growled defiance for a moment, and when unchained and the window opened, he lit in at a single bound.

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro, and sputterings of distress, and cheeks all pale which but an hour ago blushed with a quart of rum or something less. Men, women and children outside were running round that crib, trying to peep in through the cracks and crevices. Such a spattering, sputtering, growling, yelling, gnashing of teeth and tearing and rending never been heard in Sparta from that day to this. The tavern keeper excitedly suggested that "forty wolves couldn't keep more fuss than them two dogs." Uncle John awaited the issue with the calm dignity of one conscious that he holds four aces in his hand and the fifth up his sleeve; the only cool man on the ground. But it didn't last long. Sooner than it takes to tell it, a faint whine was heard at the window, the shutter was thrown open, and what was left of poor "Bull" straggled heavily to the sill and fell in a raw lump to the ground on the outside. This was the first and last time he ever turned back on an enemy; he made one or two nervous kicks, and all was over. He was in a shocking plight, indeed; minus one ear, one eye, and the greater part of his "insards," he might have passed through a threshing machine and fared better. Uncle John hastily snatched the wrapper from the stakeholder, mounted his horse and, tore off in a sweeping gallop, yelling at nine host, as he bade him adieu, that "Whenever he had any more fitin' dogs to please let him know."

How long the wolf remained in that crib as monarch of all he surveyed, or how long "Bull's" master was in finding out the nature of the dog that sent his favorite to his last account, is not precisely stated, but it is said that when he became fully conscious of the facts as they existed, his neighbors heard him swearing for a distance of two miles. His took of his coat, rolled up his sleeves, mounted a stump and gave utterance to such maledictions as were never heard before at this character as a dog-fightist gone, his money gone, his dog gone, and Uncle John gone forever to return stirred the deep foundations of his inmost bile. It is stated as a fact that he never smiled again; and all that anyone had to do to get up the biggest sort of a rumpus was just to ask that Spartan if he had any more dogs that he'd like to bet on.

Why Aunt Sallie Never Married.

"Now, Aunt Sallie, do please tell us why you never got married. You remember you said once that when you were a girl you was engaged to a minister, and promised you would tell us about it some time. Now, aunt, please tell us."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old I was living in Utica, in the state of New York. Though I say it myself I was quite a good looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy was a young minister, a very promising man, and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him, and things went on till we were engaged. One evening he came to me put his arms around me, and kind of hugged me, when I got excited and some flustered. It was a long time ago, and I don't know but what I might have hugged back a little. I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that the house where I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened over the streets. There doors were drawn to. I stepped back a little from him, and when he came up close I pushed him back again. I pushed him harder than I intended to; and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance and fell through one of the doors into the street."

"Oh, Aunty! Was he killed?"

"No. He fell head first; and as he was going I caught him by the legs of his trousers. I held on for a minute and tried to pull him back; but his suspenders gave way and the poor young man fell clear out of his pantaloons into a parcel of ashes and gentlemen along the street."

"Oh! Addy! Aunty! Lordy!

"There, that's right, squall and giggle as much as you want to. Girls that can't bear a little thing like that without tearing around the room and carrying on such a way, don't

Reading Notices.

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot, 69 New Street, N. Y. At retail by all grocers. mard-d1w&cwlt

If you would enjoy life use TUTT'S PILLS. They produce a good appetite, sound digestion, and impart vigor to body and mind. mard-d1w&cwlt

A Universal Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

mar4 d3t-tues-thur-sat

Avert the Danger.—The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring is temperate climates is a tearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health or comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves in readies with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, etc., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

mar4-d1w&cwlt

Advertised by Smiles is SOZODONT, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentifrice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties. mar4-d1w&cwlt

It cannot hurt you. It is purely vegetable. Try SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if you wish to be well. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system, and without any of the evil effects of Mercury. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the safe remedy.

mar4-d6o1w&cwlt

Bachelors' Hair Dye.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or offensive odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for old people or infants, and can be given with impunity, while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

J. H Schenck & Son,

feb26—

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, to occupy for twenty-five days, or one month, for $10; are for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

Thomas W. Latham, Attorney at law, Fitzburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Clinch, Ware, Coffee, Berrien, Lowndes, Echols, Lanier, Brooks, Thomas and Decatur, and in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.

jan4-d3m

Herbert Jackson, Marshall J. Clarke, Supreme Court Reporter.

Jackson & Clarke, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Atlantic street. jan5-d1m

Jesse S. Thasher, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19-d4m

E. G. Simmons, Attorney at Law, Homestead, Ga. dec19-d4m

James G. Barton, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House building, Monroe street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr18—d1y

Lyle & R. S. Lostin, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Clayton, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Henry, Merriwether, Troup, and also in the Supreme Court of the State. jan5—dly

J. A. Hanly, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Fitzburn, Ga., will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr17-1y

Alvan D. Freeman, Newnan, Georgia, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Courts. Prompt attention to all business intrusted. apr7—dly

Lumpkin & Winslow, Attorneys at Law, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections and Real Estate Agents. Refer to Bank of Fort Valley. jan5-d1y

Jas. A. Hanly, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Coweta, Fayette, Campbell, Carroll, Heard, Troup, Meriwether, Harris, Pike, Spalding and Upson, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections. jan5-dly

Peter Francisco Smith, Attorney at Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Coweta and Fayette, and in the Supreme Courts of the State. Strict attention will be paid to the collection of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the settlement of estates. Will also attend promptly to cases by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. jan5-dly

John D. Pope, late of Agnes, Georgia, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme Courts of Georgia and Northern Alabama.

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have 10 leagues of land for sale, and valuable Real Estate agency business. jan5-dly

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. Mitchell, Wellborn Cobb and Wm. Dean Dunlap, Jasper, Texas. Orders promptly filled. jan5-dly

Hendrix & Irwin, Attorneys at Law, Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Courts of the Atlantic Circuit. Special attention given to collections. jan5-dly

Dan Houston & Son, Plain and Ornamental Plasterers, Atlanta, Georgia. Orders left at No. 10 Office of Constitution building, or at residence of Dan Houston, corner Forsyth and Walton streets, will receive prompt attention. jan5-dly

D. A. R. Stearns, Shelbyville, Tenn., Office over Bank of Shelbyville. Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. jan5-dly

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES

For April 1873.

Will be sold before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A certain city lot of land in the city of Atlanta, it being part of land lot No. 77 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the east of the Mitchell property, which is recorded in the Clerk's office of Fulton county, seventy-five (75) feet, more or less, from the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets, and running back same width 75 feet to an alley. Levied on as the property of O A Lochrane, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy three fi fas issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of Charles Kenny, vs. O A Lochrane, trustee; also, 1 fi fa in favor of Robert S Norcross, George W Adair vs O A Lochrane, trustee; also, 1 fi fa in favor of the Georgia Loan and Trust Company vs O A Lochrane, trustee. Levied on as the property of George W Adair vs O A Lochrane, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot or parcel of land and the improvements thereon situated on Pryor street, in the fifth ward of the city of Atlanta, said lot containing 34 by 75 feet, adjoining the property of Williamson and Jennings, it being part of land lot No 78, in the 14th district of or ginally Henry now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Frederick E Williams by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton County Court, in favor of George W Adair vs O A Lochrane, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and tenement fronting 32 feet on the east side of Forsyth street in the first ward, of J of Atlan a, and extending back same width 210 feet, bounded south by Gus Kile and west by Thomas Connery, said lot is a two story brick building. Levied on as the property of J E D Graham, trustee for his wife by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Superior Court of Fulton county, Ga., in favor of J T Cantrell vs J E D Graham, trustee, etc. Levy made by S L Little, L C, and returned to me March 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Broad street, in the city of Atlanta, in block No 9 of original land lot No 77 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 35 feet on Broad street, and running back same width 145 feet to Spencer street, fifty feet to the beginning point, the same being part of land lot 83, in the 14th District of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the said real estate Mrs. Mary Bean has an estate for life. Levied on as the property of James Henry Johnson by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Jno W Lofton vs James Henry Johnson. Levy made by J B Thompson, L C, and returned to me March 1st, 1873.

Also at the same time and place, a house and lot fronting on the east side of Forsyth street in the 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, 30 feet and running back same width 210 feet, bounded south by Gaskill's property and north by Thrower; on said lot is a two-story brick building. Levied on as the property of J E D Osburn, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi fa issued from the Justices' Court of the 1026th district G M, in favor of J P Campbell vs J E D Osburn, trustee, for his wife. Levy made by F L Little, L C, and returned to me March 1st, 1873

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements on the same, in the 8th ward of the city of Atlanta, containing ½ of an acre, more or less, situated on the northwest corner of Forsyth and Grubb streets, bounded northwest by Fatlie street and northeast by Strong's est. Also, a lot containing ¼ acre, more or less, on corner of Luckie and Spring streets, together with the improvements on the same, it being part of land lot 75, in the 14th District of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. All levied upon as the property of Mrs Jane E Simms by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fas issued from Fulton Superior Court—one in favor of Phillips & Flanders vs J E Simms, and the other in favor of W R Phillips vs J L Richmond & Co. Property pointed out by plaintiff, March 3, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, an undivided two-thirds interest in and to that or parcel of land and to contain twenty-three acres, it being part of land lot No 150, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, and a following described portion of the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, commencing 20 feet east of the line of said lot, and running north 1,040 feet to the east line of said lot, thence east along the land lot line 1,093 feet, more or less, to a 40 foot street, thence south along the west side of said street 1,265 feet, more or less, to said line of right of way, thence along said line to the beginning point; also, 12½ acres of the said lot No 150, of said district and county, bounded on the north by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, on the east by Butler street, on the south by the land of George Hayes, and on the west by the land of Sarah Baker to Joseph Fry. Also, a lot fronting on Market-st street 50 feet, more or less, and extending back to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad it being part of land lot 81 in said county and district. Also, one-half undivided interest in lots 23 and 24, of the Ponder survey, recently sold by George W Adair to Wallace & Fry.

All levied on as the property of Joseph Fry by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of the State of Georgia vs Joseph Fry. Property pointed out in fi fa March 1, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, and the improvements on the same, containing 16 acres, more or less, situated on the corner of Walker and Stone-wall streets, in the first Ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining Turner and Mrs. Fisher, it being part of land lot No 84 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Jefferson I Richmond by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fas issued from Fulton Superior Court, one in favor of Meador & Bone vs Q L Richmond & Co; and one in favor of S W Mitchell vs Smith & Richmond, March 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot on the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets, containing one-eighth of an acre more or less, it being part of land lot 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Thomas H Witaker by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices Court of the 1026th district G M in favor of Wm R Phillips vs Whitaker and Sasseen. Levy made by M H Thompson, L C, and returned to me March 1, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Butler street, in the 4th ward of the city of Atlanta, being lot No. 220, according to L P Grant's survey, fronting Medical College 30, 360 feet and extending back 208 feet to lot 242, and adjoining the property of Grant and Lake-Gray's estate, it being part of land lot No 78, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Frederick E Williams by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Terrell Superior Court in favor of Jefferson C Pinch vs Woodruff & Huson. Property pointed by plaintiff's attorney, March 3, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property, to-wit: One horse, one mule, one buggy and one black two-seat Jeffrys and fixtures thereto belonging; lot of bar glasses, bottles, demijohns, strainers, spoons, water coolers, clock and other bar fixtures, tin tables, pewter pitcher, one counter, one safe, one soap, lot furniture, lot fruit cans, one lot of partitions and gas fixtures. Said property being in the building on lot in city of Atlanta, fronting on Decatur street between the bridge and Marietta street. Levied on as the property of W A Brown, on the west side of Broad street between the bridge and Marietta street. Levied on as the property of W A Brown, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of S S Clark vs Brown & Lackey.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, March 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, all the following described property, to-wit: One lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, bureaus, tables, chairs, one sofa, one lounge, one stove and pipe, lot crockery, lot tinware, one lot of carpets and rugs. Also, one lot containing 30 by 65 feet, adjoining the property of Berry & Mallard; on said lot is a two story brick building; it being part of land lot 78, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Thomas Ellis, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of Wm Ellis vs Thomas Ellis. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, March 3, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a house and lot on Gould street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Holloway, Watts and others, and known as lot No. 15 of Brown's subdivision of lot No. 38 of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia: said lot containing ½ of an acre, more or less, bounded one hundred feet by forty street, and running back along Mauldin avenue 160 feet, it being part of land lot No 50 of the 14th district of Fulton county. Also, a lot containing ½ acre, more or less, fronting 120 feet on east side of Marietta street, in the city of Atlanta and running back 320 feet, more or less, known as the Edward Watt's property, which was recently sold by Walton & Fowler to Lee Haynes and Baker to Joseph Fry. Also, a lot fronting on Marietta street 50 feet, more or less, and extending back to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad it being part of land lot 81 in said county and district. Also, one-half undivided interest in lots 23 and 24, of the Ponder survey, recently sold by George W Adair to Wallace & Fry.

All levied on as the property of Joseph Fry by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of the State of Georgia vs Joseph Fry. Property pointed out in fi fa March 1, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, and the improvements on the same, containing 16 acres, more or less, situated on the corner of Walker and Stone-wall streets, in the first Ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining Turner and Mrs. Fisher, it being part of land lot No 84 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Jefferson I Richmond by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fas issued from Fulton Superior Court, one in favor of Meador & Bone vs Q L Richmond & Co; and one in favor of S W Mitchell vs Smith & Richmond, March 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot on the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets, containing one-eighth of an acre more or less, it being part of land lot 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Thomas Whitaker by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices Court of the 1026th district G M in favor of Wm R Phillips vs Whitaker and Sasseen. Levy made by M H Thompson, L C, and returned to me March 1, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, all the following described property, to-wit: One lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, bureaus, tables, chairs, one sofa, one lounge, one stove and pipe, lot crockery, lot tinware, one lot of carpets and rugs. Also, one lot containing 30 by 65 feet, adjoining the property of Berry & Mallard; on said lot is a two story brick building; it being part of land lot 78, in the 14th district of originally, Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Thomas Ellis, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of Wm Ellis vs Thomas Ellis. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, March 3, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a house and lot on Gould street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Holloway, Watts and others, and known as lot No. 15 of Brown's subdivision of lot No. 38 of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia: said lot containing ½ of an acre, more or less, bounded one hundred feet by forty street, and running back along Mauldin avenue 160 feet, it being part of land lot No 50 of the 14th district of Fulton county.